

THE MACON BEACON

67th YEAR

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Letter From Mr. Haddon.

I have not seen enough of Brazil to write you what is being done in agriculture or the possibilities here. I am in a republic that is 200,000 square miles larger than the U. S. A., and the state I am in (Minao Garcia) is a very large state. It is as large as 7 1/2 states the size of Mississippi, and has a small mileage of railroad. I have traveled about 1,800 miles since I have been here, but still I've seen so little of the state that I can't write in a general way.

This is a high plateau section—3000 feet above sea level—with high hills and very steep. Some of these hills are 2000 to 3000 feet high. The valleys are small but usually very rich and productive. The steep hillsides are valuable because they can be used for pasturing sheep and cattle and for growing coffee. Some of these hills are wonderfully rich in iron ore. Just about 3 miles from Ballo Horizonte there is a range of mountains that have millions of tons of iron ore as rich, as reports say, as any in the world. The range just beyond this range is a range that is very rich in gold. An English company is working the Morro Velho mine—the deepest mine in the world. It is now about 6000 feet deep. It is very modern in every way. They take from this mine about an average of \$2,000,000 a year, which gives the company a 10 per cent income net. Beyond this range come smaller ranges and these for miles and miles are wonderfully rich in lime. In this section the hillsides may be cultivated and the valleys are broader.

In this region of lime there is not to be seen any native clover. There is no alfalfa grown, and mellilotus and mellilotus would soon cover these hills if introduced, for the spring and summer months average about 6 inches of rain and the maximum temperature is about 90 deg. and the minimum through the winter about 35 deg., not cold enough to kill vegetation. I am not sure that I should tell my alfalfa story because some of you know that I understand how much you love that crop, and you will think that I am trying to get you to leave Noxubee county. But—well, stay where you are anyway until you hear from me again. There is one small plot—about four acres—of alfalfa now here. The man who now owns it is situated so he can't get hay to the market even if he wanted to. He cuts eight times a year and gets more than a ton per acre at a cutting. A Switzerland professor at an experiment station told me he had seen alfalfa 50 inches high at 30 days from cutting. These hills and valleys that have never been in cultivation—oh, how they would grow this great crop! When I pass through that section I look out over those hills covered with "Capim Gardura" grass, a splendid grazing grass and for hay too, that is now about 40 inches high and in seed, but I don't see that grass nor the scattered growth of "lobo"—a small bush about 6 feet high—but I see the hillsides and the valleys verdant with alfalfa and I fancy I can hear the clink of mower blades, and I can smell the sweet fragrance of curing hay. Some day this will be true. Alfalfa hay is selling here for \$50 a ton, and a feeder in Rio told me two weeks ago that good hay cost him \$80 a ton. Well, you alfalfa growers may do your own figuring as to how long it would take you to grow rich to your heart's desire. When I wake up from my dream and see the wolf brush and the Capim Gardura and the miles and miles of country without a cabin, not a cow, nor any living thing I wonder how long such a section of wonderful possibilities will be idle. I became almost homesick because of the pressing fancies—I see again the beautiful spreading fields of alfalfa in Noxubee county. Well, you wouldn't want me to lose myself in my descriptions of cotton possibilities and the cotton business as I did about alfalfa, would you? Well, I shall not, the what I tell you about cotton may sound as a fish story also—

Cotton fields are scarce here. I have visited a number of fazendas—farms where cotton is grown. The farmers are just beginning to pick the crop, so I see it at a very interesting period of the year. I was sent over 200 miles to visit a large cotton farm, or "fazenda da Algodao." The man has about 15 acres planted and he takes great pride in pointing out over the large field of cotton. I cut several stalks down just to measure them and they measured from 14 to 16 1/2 feet high and the first bolls were about 6 feet from the ground. No cultivation was given on with the hoe. The cotton stands from two or three years and the second and third years the plants are left to com-

bat the brush and weeds. The first year it yields about 300 to 500 pounds per acre and the second year about 200 pounds and the third about 150 pounds. The fibre is a little of everything. Some stalks have cotton with a staple of 1 1/4 inches and very strong, while others have the shortest staple I've ever seen. A cotton broker from Houston, Texas, came down on the "Yankee" when I came and he told me in Rio that he had found samples that measured over 2 inches and of a finer quality than the best Egyptian cotton. A Texas man who has charge of the demonstration work for the Leopoldina Railway, an English system, told me that with Melane Triumph seed imported from Texas, he made over two bales per acre in some of his demonstrations. The varieties used have completely played out. The all the year growing season with plenty of rain during the first 6 months of the plants growth, has a tendency to put on maximum stalk growth, and with no selection of seed for ages the plant has almost lost its fruiting properties. All of Brazil grows annually about three times as much cotton as Bolivar county. Some day this country will produce 30,000,000 bales a year if the world needs it.

The cotton is carried sometimes as far as 20 miles to a gin and is carried on small pack mules, about 150 pounds per mule. The gins are small. The largest I've seen gins about 3 bales a day and the press is a hand press. The bales are square like ours but weigh only 150 pounds. Brazil exports but very little cotton. She has sufficient mills to work it all up. Cotton is bringing about 15c, but seed is selling for about \$5 a ton.

I may not advance the cotton business much, but I have a splendid opportunity to try. I shall work with the individual farmers and I have all the latitude one could ask for. I am privileged to use any seed I want to. All the fertilizer, the seed and implements are furnished free to the farmer by the state government. I shall use Triumph, Durango, Texas Big Bell, and perhaps Cook's and Cleveland Big Bell.

I travel with a guide who speaks about as much English as I speak Portuguese, so we are conversational pair. There is very little corn grown here, tho it seems to do well. It is grown four and five plants to the hill. I am not supplied with any facts, tho, that justify me in telling anything to measure up to the stories about alfalfa and cotton.

Rice is grown pretty extensively and is eaten to about the same extent. The pasture grasses are Javanica, pronounced zhar-a-gwa, Copim Gardura, a species of paspalum and some Bermuda, but both the paspalum and the Bermuda are larger and coarser than with you, but the Bermuda makes a luxuriant growth. The Javanica grass is similar to Johnson grass, but grows larger, hasn't quite the root system, the seed very much smaller and stands pasturing much better. Pastures are green all the year and as there is no rain through the winter months the need of a barn is nil. The native cattle are large with horns about two to three feet long. The native stock is being rapidly crossed with the hump-shouldered Zebu breed, which is no improvement. Cattle are very fat now, and are being shipped to the packing houses and from there to England and France. Steers are selling for about 4c, now and hides as about 20c, a pound. The cattle tick is here as it used to be with you, but the best farmers have good vats and are dipping regularly.

Sugar cane does well here, and is planted about every third and fourth year. It seeds here and is in seed now. Very few of the farmers have any plants. The land is not broken but the seed of all crops are planted with hoes and cultivated the same way. The surprise is that they make any crops at all. The rice farmers, tho, are buying improved implements, especially the small farm tractor.

The Negroes are idle and lazy. They can live so easily that work is not at all necessary. Their homes are of bamboo and mud. Nearly every family has a few orange trees, some banana bushes and pineapples, a small potato patch and a patch of Mandioca. This plant is like the cassava plant. The natives make a meal of the roots. So it isn't really necessary to work in order to live and the natives seem to have learned that.

My acquaintances are very cosmopolitan. I've met people from nearly European country and a good many from the states.

All that is necessary to hold the monopoly of cotton production in the U. S. A. is to let the boll weevil once reach here. There would be no possibility of combating the pest here.

Dr. E. C. Green, a Michigan man, but who was in Texas ten years, has charge of the cotton extension work of all of Brazil.

I hope I have said something that is interesting to every one who reads this. J. W. HADDOX.

Bello Horizonte, Brazil, June 30, 1916.

Board of Supervisors

JULY TERM.

Board met in regular session. All members and officers were present. After proclamation by the sheriff the following proceedings were had:

Following petitions, accounts, etc., were continued: Mrs. F. K. Harrison, petition for deed; Dorsey Crockett, petition for deed; bridges across slough on Shot Bag creek and across slough on Robinson road; J. W. White, et al., as to Jackson Highway; George Richardson, account of \$150 for legal services; Beacon, account against Cooksville-Paulette school.

Following rejected: M. M. Hunter et al, petition for road hands to build bridges; same, requisition for road supplies; D. S. Norwood, \$9.20 as assistant convict overseer; R. T. McDavid, \$10.50 for dragging road; H. Rosenbaum, for release from assessment for Ned Bassett and Mack Bryant, Jr.; Solomon January, for refund of taxes; J. B. Jarvis, as to location of Jackson Highway.

U. W. Mullins, nails, \$3.40
A. W. O'Bryen, overbid, 5.59
S. M. Tomlinson, postage, 3.00
D. P. Algood, salary, 75.00
Jno. B. Cotton, same, 25.00
Dr. Stanley, same, 25.00
J. W. Bailey, returning convict, 2.00
Klaus & Co, hay, 8.20
W. M. Jones, shop work, 7.00
Hen Baldwin, board convict, 8.00
Luther Brown, convict guard, 2.50
E. E. Barnes, same, 2.50
William Coleman, support, 2.00
M. & F. bank, freight, 2.75
S. M. Thomas, plans water works, 10.00
M. & F. bank, freight, 82
J. D. Adams & Co, road grader, 210.00
Dr. Bush, county physician, 45.00
Jas. G. Chandler, postage, 2.85
Same salary, 136.00
U. W. Mullins, nails, 3.80
Rhymas Lumber Co., 150.20
Towles Bros, lumber, 29.40
Standard Drug Co, solution, 138.20
J. A. Tyson, clerks, affidavits, 16.10
Same, telegrams, postage, etc., 6.00
Dement Printing Co, books, etc., 39.65
Sheriff, repairs on typewriter, 1.50
C. L. Ferris, supplies, 2.30
W. M. Lamberson, oil cloth, 50
Dameron Peirson Co, blanks, 3.72
W. F. Allen, drayage, 2.50
Owl Fur & Lumber Co, cement, 24.50
Macon Beacon, ptg and pub'g, 47.84
Ed M. Murphy, medicines, 24.55
Tucker Printing Co, blanks, 3.00
J. T. McClure, feeding prisoners, 60.30
A. Klaus & Co, clothing, 3.00
City of Macon, lights, etc., 56.39
J. L. Ford, attention to clock, 15.60
C. P. Grace, 10 gals. oil, 2.50
Gunn & Co, one broom, 88.00
S. A. Lewis, room & board, 88.00
Off of Court, State vs H. N. Peterson, 7.55
Same vs Geo. Tucker, 7.40
Same vs Will Doss, 15.60
Same vs Wallis Minor, 5.50
Same vs Mann House, 16.65
Same vs Jno. Sanders, 5.30
Lute Minor, dragging road, 10.00
Macon Beacon, adv Dist 3, 3.28
J. A. Tyson, affidavits Dist 3, 6.85
J. B. Elkin, opening ditches, 4.00
T. J. Wilkins, Jr., work on road, 44.80
Commercial Pub Co, notice to con, 16.02
M. & F. bank, int Dist 1, 687.50
Bank of Macon, int Dist 1, 2,724.50
Con-Com Trust Co, Dist 1, 6.80
M. & F. bank, court house fund, 100.00
Same, for Salem school, 292.00
Same, Center Point School, 275.00
Bank of Macon, Lynn Crk school, 344.55
Worrell Mfg Co, disinfectants, 78.44
D. Cresswell, dragging road Dist 1, 7.50
Noxubee Co Hdw Co, supplies, 57.78
J. L. Jones, repairing bridge, 48.00
W. B. Rogers, same, 25.00
W. L. Sherrod, lumber, 10.00
W. C. Deale, tick inspector, 48.00
E. C. Sumner, same, 75.00
E. C. Sumner, same, 75.00
J. W. Condit, same, 75.00
J. W. Barnhill, same, 75.00
J. E. Adams, same, 75.00

The purchase of convict supplies for month of July was awarded to J. H. Williams.

The resignation of H. M. Dent as overseer was received and accepted. Sam Cole was appointed in his place. Clerk made report of apportionment of poll tax collected in month of May.

W. E. Mauldin, convict overseer, made report showing 23 convicts on hand; 6 received since last report. Six discharged as follows: Albert Moore, Joe Brooks, Jerry Williams, Henry Cotton, Tom Teer, Aaron Bassett.

Cotton was granted permission to correct errors in minutes.

John Sanders was granted permanent release from road duty in District 4. The petition of W. E. Doyle as to Cranford & Edmunds bridges was referred to commissioners of District 5.

The petition of Mrs. S. L. Murphy et al, for changing public road was granted if found practicable.

Petition of S. M. Thomas for change of payment of warrant was granted.

Two bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for District 3, for the purpose of completing the good roads in said district.

The following communication from Hon. E. D. Cavett was received and ordered spread on the minutes:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: I have been advised that you gentlemen feel that that which I said before your board a few days ago was insulting to you. You are all my friends and I take this occasion to say that I regret very much if I said anything that wounded your feelings, and I trust that our friendship in the future will be as it has been in the past. Yours very truly, E. D. CAVETT.

By GEO. RICHARDSON.

I was authorized to sign the above.

GEO. RICHARDSON.

The contract to build four concrete bridges—two on the Macon and Memphis road at Martin place, one on Macon and Fairfield road, and one on Macon and Shugulak road across Running Water creek, was let to the J. H. Scruggs Con. Co., for the sum of \$3,390.

The Merchants and Farmers Bank

desires to remind the public that the recent Mississippi Legislature passed THE UNIFORM NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACTS---or an act to make uniform the law concerning commercial paper---this act having been previously passed by practically every other State in the Union.

This law became effective ninety (90) days after its passage and was therefore operative beginning July 6th, 1916; and the following are a few of the salient clauses in which the business public is daily concerned:

The Customary three days of grace is now abolished from all instruments.

Sec. 85. (Time of Maturity) Every Negotiable Instrument Is Payable at the Time Fixed Therein Without Grace.

Paper maturing on Sunday or a holiday is now payable on the next succeeding business day instead of on the day previous as heretofore.

Sec. 85 When the day of maturity falls on Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

A very important innovation is the new rule where a note or instrument is payable at a bank. In the future a note made payable at a given bank is in effect the same as a check on the bank, or virtually an order on the bank to pay note at maturity.

Sec. 87. When the instrument is made payable at a bank, it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

The following were continued: J. E. Carr et al., petition to purchase gravel and road machine District 2; same, petitions to advertise for contractor to maintain roads in said district and to expend road funds grading Fairfield road; J. G. Chandler, warrants issued to separate school districts for approval; Old Ladies' Home Ass'n, petition for appropriation; Cooksville and Paulette Consolidated school.

In regard to communication of J. G. Naylor as to Hancock county school lands, it was ordered that all bids be rejected and the clerk ordered not to re-advertise.

The clerk was ordered to advertise in the Macon Beacon for the following: Coal for court house and jail; repair of floor and water works for jail; book machine for chancery clerk; to purchase road oiler, heater, and road sweeper and to purchase asphaltum and tar; to paint and whitewash houses at county home; for convict supplies for month of August; to build bridge across Noxubee river on Cranford and Louisville road; to build bridge across Cowwater creek on Dr. Jackson road; to build bridge across Owl creek on Brewer road; to build brick and cement or concrete bridges on Macon and Shugulak and Macon and Calyx roads; for contract to print stationery, record and blank books, etc.; for the issuance of bonds to build school house for the Cookeville - Paulette Consolidated schools.

Geo. G. Pagan and W. L. Thomas were appointed a new committee to inspect bridge across slough on Robinson road.

The same committee were appointed to repair Hachuqua creek bridge for the sum of \$89.50.

Two road graders were purchased from J. D. Adams & Co., one at \$195 and the other at \$235.

The petition of W. C. Deale et al., for new public road was granted and ordered to be declared a new public road and the necessary hands for opening and working said road be assigned to it.

W. B. Bell was allowed to withdraw his account.

Following were continued: Austin Western Road Machine Co., account for road machines; report of trustees of Agricultural high school.

The contract to repair and white-

wash coal house was awarded to W. A. Clark.

The Imperial Cotton Oil Co., was awarded contract for car of coal at \$3.35 per ton, to be paid 50c. per ton for hauling if the county cannot haul same at time of delivery.

The following were received and ordered filed: Little tick inspectors report for June; communication from State Tax Commission; communication from W. A. Crossland as to Jackson highway; summary of personal roll; communication from the State Highway Commission.

The assessment roll of personality for the year 1916 having been filed by the assessor and same having been carefully examined and approved by the board, subject to objections, it is determined that a new assessment is not necessary, and it is therefore ordered that said roll remain on file subject to objections as provided by law.

On petition by the county auditor the sum of \$2,500 was set aside from the general county fund to pay expenses of circuit court.

The account of J. H. Williams for \$280 for convict supplies for June was allowed.

The resignation of T. J. Wilkins, Jr., as trustee of Agricultural High school was received and accepted and T. W. Madison was appointed in his place.

W. L. Thomas made report of emergency contract made with J. L. Jones to build bridge on Hachuqua creek for the sum of \$45.

Also contract with W. B. Rogers to construct bridge over Jones' branch on Hachuqua creek for \$25.

L. C. Cline was awarded contract to build wings on east and west side of court house for the sum of \$30 for each side.

The assessor filed roll of educable children in the county and the same was ordered filed.

Geo. Richardson was allowed account of \$150 for legal services from the good roads fund in District 5.

The M. & F. bank and the Bank of Macon made regular monthly reports of the county's funds on hand in their respective banks.

R. M. Coleman was appointed overseer of road link 18, being Macon and Memphis road.

The members of the board made reports of roads and bridges inspected.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The board met in special session on Wednesday, July 19th at 10 o'clock a.m. All members and officers were present.

The petition of the trustees of the Agricultural High school to borrow \$1000 was rejected.

The bond of J. H. Scruggs Construction Co. was presented but not approved on account of certain irregularities and same was referred back for correction.

On petition of the Bank of Macon J. B. Cotton, county treasurer, was ordered to clip from the bonds deposited with him by the county depositories as part security by them, the interest coupons as they fall due, and deliver said interest coupons respectively to said banks as they fall due.

The president, Thos. McHenry, directs the clerk to call a special meeting of the board for Wednesday, July 26th at 9 o'clock a.m. to take such action as the board may deem proper in the matter of bond of the Scruggs Con. Co., to discuss the tick eradication question with the inspectors employed by the county and to consider the petition of the trustees of the Agricultural High school of the contemplated borrow of \$1000.

The clerk was ordered to notify all tick inspectors of the county to meet with the board on Wednesday morning, July 26th.

Public Speaking

Ex-Governor A. H. Longino will deliver an address in the interest of his candidacy for nomination to a place on the Supreme Court Bench at the following times and places:

At Court House in Macon, Wednesday, July 26th, 8 p.m.

Mashulaville, Thursday, July 27th, 10 a.m.

Shugulak, Thursday, July 27th, 2:30 p.m.

Brooksville, Thursday, July 27th, 8 p.m.

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